

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY. Rejected communications will not be returned.

All letters recommending candidates for office must be paid for to insure their publication. This is a long-standing rule of ours.

Resolutions of respect to deceased members passed by societies, corporations, associations, or other organizations, will be charged for as advertising matter.

UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 519 EAST BROAD STREET. MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1293 HULL STREET.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1898.

Friends of the Dispatch would do us a favor by informing us promptly of any failure on the part of newsmen, or newsmen on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper. Information is also desired by us of the delinquency of any carrier of ours in Richmond, Manchester, or elsewhere.

Mail subscribers are likewise invited to report to us whenever their papers come late or irregularly.

DEARLY-BOUGHT PEACE.

Spain has accepted our terms, or rather acceded to our demands, and American imperialism is an accomplished fact so far as it is in the power of Mr. McKinley and his commissioners to make it so. That Spain would yield, when she had exhausted all diplomatic resources and found that Mr. McKinley's ultimatum was an ultimatum in the true sense of the term, we have never doubted. We have never taken counsel with fear that "negotiations" might be broken off and hostilities resumed. It has seemed clear to us all along that no course was open to Spain but that of bowing to the decrees of Mr. McKinley as laid before her by his commissioners, no matter how hard might be the conditions they imposed.

None the less, the proceedings at Paris yesterday eliminate all doubt others may have entertained as to the matter. They amount practically to a formal draft of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. They make assurance of peace double sure. But in our view peace has been dearly bought for us. It has been bought at the expense of our birthright as a republic, we fear. It has been bought at the expense of the repudiation of some of the most cherished doctrines of those who founded the republic. It has been bought at the expense of the violation of the solemn pledge we gave the world when we entered upon the war with Spain. For our \$200,000,000 we get not merely so many islands, but 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of savage and semi-savage, wards, and several new race problems to vex us. In the deal we purchase conditions that will be the fruitful source of all sorts of corruption and necessitate a military establishment that will be obnoxious to the genius of our institutions. We purchase, possibly, as shadowed in Paris dispatches, the ill-will of Continental Europe, and the prospect, the certainty, almost, of becoming entangled in the diplomacy and the quarrels of foreign nations. Yes, paradoxical as it may appear, although Mr. McKinley's commissioners forced Spain to accede to the demands of the imperialist element in the Republican party, they none the less purchased peace most dearly. Such a peace with all the menace as to the future it carries would be dear at any price. The bargain is one pregnant with dangers. The only hope of the country now lies in the Senate, with whom it will rest to say whether the bargain shall or shall not be ratified. Will that body turn its back upon the teachings of the past? Will it disregard the danger signals those teachings projected far into the future? Will it disregard the voice of the people as expressed at the polls this month, and which, all things considered, condemned the President's policy of imperialism? Will it join with the imperialist cabal to establish militarism and fasten crushing taxation upon the masses for years to come? Or will it rise to the high plane of patriotism and statesmanship the crisis calls for and refuse to have the Philippines? We shall see.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, successor of Henry Ward Beecher in the pulpit of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, announced on Sunday morning his intention of retiring. It came like a thunder clap out of a clear sky, it is said, to the members of his congregation, and is due to an order from the Doctor's physician, who has told him that it will be impossible for him to continue to carry on his duties as pastor of Plymouth church, in addition to those of the editorship-in-chief of "The Outlook." The Doctor will relinquish all his pastoral duties at once, the New York Tribune says, but will continue to occupy the pulpit until a committee is able to make other arrangements, provided this is done previously to next May, when the Doctor says that he must absolutely close his pastorate.

RETRIBUTION IN GEORGIA. A writer in one of the Atlanta papers states that Georgia every year appropriates for pensions for Confederate soldiers as much as all other States combined.

Whether the assertion be true or not we do not know, but certain it is that Georgia spends for this purpose about \$500,000 or \$600,000 per annum. And there's where one great trouble about retribution comes in. No politician wishes to have to vote to reduce these pensions. The same is true with respect to the extraordinary appropriations that Georgia

has been making of late years in support of public schools.

The moral of the situation there is, that every State ought to be careful about making appropriations without looking ahead carefully.

The people of Georgia demand that inasmuch as they are now receiving but 4 cents per pound for their cotton, taxes should be lowered accordingly. But taxes can't be lowered without cutting salaries, or reducing pensions, or withdrawing the extraordinary appropriations for schools, and none of these things are easy to do.

All efforts at retrenchment are ridiculed by a portion of the public. Meanwhile, in the case of Georgia, the State's expenses exceed her income, and the impatient and indignant tax-payers are asking, "What are you going to do about it?"

So far as we can see the Legislature is disposed to refer this whole problem to a commission for investigation and report.

HIS THREE WIVES.

Under the Constitution each house of Congress is the judge of the qualification of its own members. From its judgment there is no appeal. Its action is final. It may refuse to seat any claimant whose record is discreditable, or who is under the ban of the law; but it has not been in the habit of inquiring very closely into the personal standing of those who presented certificates of election.

But in the case of Mr. Roberts, of Utah, who has at least three "wives," the House will have to decide whether he is disqualified or not, as his seat is contested.

Of course, the starting point of any investigation must be as to whether it is true Roberts has more than one wife, and, if so, whether he is, therefore, a law-breaker.

According to the newspapers, Mr. Roberts does not deny that he has three wives. Not at all; but he asserts that he has the right to them, inasmuch as the women in question were "sealed" to him before polygamy was prohibited in Utah. This plea, however, is specious. The laws of Congress legitimized the children born to polygamous fathers, but they did not recognize the marriages in question.

If the laws were faithfully executed in Utah, Mr. Roberts would be convicted and sent to the penitentiary, but, instead of that, he is on his way to Washington to claim a seat in the House! The fact is, the influence of the Mormons is so great that few grand juries can be persuaded to indict members of that Church, so called.

Mr. Roberts was elected as a Democrat, but he would have been elected just the same if he had called himself a Republican. It was the Mormon influence that elected him. The Church let it be known that they wished Roberts to be elected, and elected he was.

It is not clear to us why the Mormons wish to challenge public attention and fly in the face of public sentiment in this way. What do they expect to gain by it? How will it benefit them? We cannot see. Perhaps they argue among themselves that, if Roberts should be admitted to the House, it would be a great triumph for them, and that, if he should be rejected, they would be no worse off than they are now.

Whether other men who have recently represented Utah in Congress have been polygamists or not we do not know, but the case of Roberts is such a flagrant one, it will be impossible for the House to do it. If he is the law-breaker that he is said to be, he has no business in the House, and the people will sustain it in excluding him. He is just the kind of man that an example should be made of.

THE WHOLE STORY.

The Boston Herald thinks that the political aspect of the race problem at the South bids fair to be solved "as far as it operates in our day" along the lines of the Mississippi plan, which has been sustained by the United States Supreme Court. The Herald also thinks that it will be so solved with general acquiescence. There was a time, continues our Boston contemporary, when such a proposition would have been earnestly resented and resisted by the Republican party, and a national issue in politics would have been invoked on the subject, but the Republicans appear to have learned that nothing can be gained for the negroes by such action, and, what is more important to them, that nothing can be gained for themselves.

There is no question that the movement in the Southern States to restrict negro suffrage by constitutional provision has met with surprisingly faint protest from the Republican party. But the reason is not far to seek. The Herald gives it in the words: "Nothing can be gained for themselves." That tells the whole story. That is the milk in the coconut, and all of the milk in the coconut. What the negro might lose or gain by the Republicans making the question a party issue has not entered into the Republican calculation. The question of the negroes' loss or gain has never entered into the calculation of the Republicans under any condition. The history of their dealings with the negroes has proved that all their claims to the contrary are the vilest hypocrisy.

"Virginia Life" is the name of a handsome illustrated weekly, the publication of which has just been begun at Norfolk, and of which Mr. J. I. Green is the editor and general manager. The leading article is on "Our Governor and His Family," in which we are given a pleasant portrayal of home life in the Executive Mansion here. Another striking article is on "Ellen Glasgow and Her Work." Both are from the pen of Evan R. Chesterman, Esq. ("The Idle Reporter"), of this city, and both are beautifully illustrated with photo engravings. Another chapter is given to "Our Warriors' Bold," that is to say, the officers and men of the Fourth Virginia Regiment. Life begins with a twelve-page issue, and it is full of interesting matter and uncommonly attractive pictures.

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STINKING GAS.

The gas the city is now furnishing its people is wretched stuff. It not only smells badly, but it poisons the atmosphere of our houses, and makes many persons ill. It is a menace to health, besides being a poor illuminant. And, yet, we are forced to endure this sort of thing at the beginning of every winter, and at intervals for months afterwards.

We call upon our Gas Department to afford the people speedy and permanent relief. They ought not to wait for complaints to be made; nor ought they to furnish the public with such gas as we have been having lately without making ample apology therefor.

Give us good gas! Give us gas that will not smell so vilely, and that will make a brighter and better light!

Miss Lillian Russell, the famous operatic singer, who has perhaps made more matrimonial ventures and figured in more divorce suits than any other woman in this country, has just returned from Germany. Clad in a sealskin sacque, a black toque, trimmed with Spanish gamecock feathers, and other things too numerous to mention, she lightly tripped off the gangplank of the St. Paul last Saturday and smilingly drank in a whiff of American air. Miss Russell has been exercising her elastic heels in Germany, and during this period of her enforced absence one Perugini, a quondam consort of hers, procured a divorce from her in the New York courts.

When a reporter asked the fair warbler if Perugini's chancery proceedings had disturbed her, she said, in her innocent way:

"Perugini? Obtained a divorce from me? A divorce, you say? Perugini? Why, I never heard the name. Who is he, may I ask? An actor?"

"A former husband of yours," was this response.

"Husband," repeated the fair lady meditatively, "which one, for Heaven's sake? Strange, I can't seem to remember him. What does he look like? Is he a good-looking fellow?"

When asked about her future matrimonial ventures and her intentions in that line, Miss Russell replied that she could make no reply. It was then just 9 o'clock, and she hadn't opened her mail. There was no telling what changes of plans her letters might necessitate.

As Rip Van Winkle says, "How soon we are forgotten." The airy, fairy Lillian should keep an itemized account of her husbands for purposes of identification.

The North Atlantic coast region was on Sunday in the grasp of a snow-storm that was almost severe enough to be called a blizzard. New York city seems to have borne the brunt of it, and the people there were forcibly reminded of the famous blizzard that swooped down upon them in March, 1888. All New York State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania and all of New England were, however, wrapped in the embraces of the icy visitor. Railway trains in all directions were delayed, telegraph and telephone lines were prostrated, trolley car lines in the cities and towns were "tied up," and there was widespread damage to property of other kinds, while there must have been many shipwrecks, which are still to be heard from. In New York city the storm caught the street-cleaning department napping, as the usual contracts for removal of snow had not been given out, and the work of relieving the thoroughfares from their great depth of the "flocy" and slushy, was, therefore, not by any means promptly entered upon. In New York, too, several persons are reported to have been frozen to death. The fall of snow there was about ten inches, and at other prominent points, north, as well as east and west of New York, somewhat less.

Mrs. Edna Maxwell, of Kansas City, is now in Chicago, shining shoes for the benefit of the Florence Crittenton Boush Home, a charitable institution in which she is deeply interested. All the proceeds of her vigorous and novel work will be given to the home. Mrs. Maxwell has been engaged in charity work for ten months, and during this time she has raised over \$4000. The largest fee she ever received for her services as a boot-black was \$5, though nearly every day she runs across some good citizen who pays her this much. "My scheme," she says, "allows the poor as well as the rich to give. The rich are hounded to death for money. An every-day man will not walk a mile or so to a mission to give a quarter, but if the representative of that mission meets the man and asks for the quarter it will be forthcoming."

Mrs. Maxwell says that she is not a reformer in any sense of the word. She adds, however, that were she to go into reform work it would certainly be to reform men, for they need it. She is a member of the Episcopal church, but her work is interdenominational.

Charles Walter Couldock, who died in New York on Sunday at the age of 83 years, was a widely-known actor. Many a time and oft he had played in Richmond. We are not sure whether he has ever been a member of the stock company at the old Richmond Theatre, but he came here frequently and had many friends and admirers in this city. In his time he had played Jacques, Macbeth, Cardinal Wolsey, Othello, and King Lear, but of late years he was best known to the public as Dunstan Kirk, the blind miller, in Hazel Kirk.

Whilst the great snow-storm of Saturday was raging throughout the North, there were twenty-two ocean steamers, the Lucania among them, anchored in the lower bay of New York waiting an opportunity to steam out. The blizzard interfered with all sorts of public conveyances—cable, horse, and electric cars, railroad trains, and ferryboats, as well as the big ocean liners.

We are thankful to say that the storm did not reach Richmond.

KING AND QUEEN COURTHOUSE, VA., November 28.—(Special.)—The Walker and Queen Court, which was chartered by the last Legislature, has perfected its organization, and let the building of the bridge to contract.

The work will begin this week, and the bridge will be open to the public in thirty days. This bridge will be a much-needed improvement, and will, no doubt, add much to the welfare of this county, supplanting, as it will, the flat-boat and pole ferry.

Sidney A. Peace and Miss Bessie Broughton were married at Mattaponi church on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Peace is a rising young farmer, and he and his young and attractive bride will be followed by the good wishes of a host of friends to their home in Prince William, where they will reside.

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Miss Mary Davis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Nannie Davis, of Baltimore, were to visit their aunt in her sickness. Mrs. M. A. Martin, sister of the deceased, who was in Richmond, arrived by Sunday's train.

Rev. L. R. Thornhill arrived on the week-end train to-day, and will resume the protracted meeting at the Baptist church. He brought a singer with him. Rev. J. R. Daniel preached last night to a large congregation.

We had a cold wave to swoop down on us Saturday afternoon, accompanied by snow. The wind blew furiously, and the fire night through, causing the thermometer to fall to 22 above zero.

Mr. Samuel T. Martin, of Richmond, accompanied his mother, who had been paying him an extended visit, to her

BAKING POWDER.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FATAL RAILWAY WRECK.

Fireman Killed Outright—Engineer and Brakeman Injured.

ROANOKE, VA., November 28.—(Special.)—A fatal railroad wreck occurred at 12 o'clock Sunday at Riverside Station, fifteen miles north of Roanoke, on the Shenandoah-Valley Division of the Norfolk and Western. Fireman Joseph Stevens, of this city, was killed outright, and Engineer R. L. Mero, of Roanoke, was badly scalded, but his injuries will not prove fatal. Brakeman Dave Winger, of Lythia, was badly scalded, and but little hope is entertained for his recovery.

The remains of the dead fireman were brought to Roanoke last night, and taken to the undertaking establishment of Oakley & Woolhouse, and prepared for burial. He resided in Roanoke, and was a son of J. L. Stevens, who lives two miles north of the city. The engine was not proved fatal. Brakeman Dave Winger, of Lythia, was badly scalded, and but little hope is entertained for his recovery.

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Mr. Winger's home is in Lythia, Va., and he is a young man of exceptional character. His many friends sincerely regret his untimely demise.

The wreck was caused by a span of the bridge over North river giving way, and precipitating the engine and the two front cars into the stream, a distance of twenty-five rods. The engine was completely smashed, and is a total wreck. Two cars went in on the wrecked engine, and were badly damaged. The train was for the most part, a stock-train, but no injury was done to the live freight by the accident.

The bridge (No. 44) was being repaired, or replaced by an iron bridge, and the spans were removed too soon from under the span that went down. It is understood that the bridge was being repaired, and the spans were removed too soon from under the span that went down. It is understood that the bridge was being repaired, and the spans were removed too soon from under the span that went down.

The injured engineer and brakeman were brought to the city last night, and everything is being done for their comfort possible.

NEWPORT NEWS.

New Steamer Ordered—Big Tax-Payers Settle.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., November 28.—(Special.)—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will have a new steamer built for its passenger, freight, and mail route between Newport News and Norfolk. This information was obtained today from a perfectly reliable source, and it is understood that the new vessel will be ready for delivery to the railway company some time next spring. At the present time the large passenger, freight, and mail business of the Chesapeake and Ohio between the two cities is handled on the side-wheel steamer Louise. The dimensions of the new boat will be: Length, 199 feet; beam, 30 feet; depth, 19 feet 6 inches. The steamer will be constructed on the most modern lines, and will embody all of the improvements that are found in the latest types of passenger steamers.

The large corporations and property-holders of the city today paid their taxes in order to avoid the penalty which attaches after Wednesday. Among the large tax-payers to give their checks were the Old Dominion Land Company, \$1,000 in taxes; Newport News Ship-Building and Dry-Dock Company, \$850; and Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, \$7,000. Mr. Collis P. Huntington paid \$1,000 and Hon. Seth Low \$1,200.

Sam. Hall, the bloodied saloon-keeper who killed a private of the 10th Indiana Infantry and wounded another private of the same regiment some weeks ago when General Grant's brigade was encamped here, will be placed on trial to-morrow morning in the Warwick County Court. The Indiana soldiers threatened to lynch Sam. Hall, and it was necessary to spirit him to Norfolk. There were exciting times on the night of the shooting, and for awhile it was feared that the soldiers, who were armed, would make trouble for the civil authorities.

There are no important developments in the remarkable find by little Ryland Vaughan last Saturday of a package of important letters, one of which contained a \$15,000 bond and a check for \$50. Postmaster Read to-day forwarded to the department his report on the matter.

THE Oyster Interest.

MATHEWS, VA., November 28.—(Special.)—The much-dreaded malady known as green-gills has again put in appearance in Upper East river. Being bitterly fought in the courts by the oyster men and pound-net men of Mathews and Gloucester, and with varying success. At the last term of the County Court of Gloucester Judge Garrett, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Frevilian, charged with oystering on the public rocks, beds, and shoals without license, declared the license feature of the law unconstitutional, while in the County Court of Mathews Judge Garrett, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Bonsten, charged with non-payment of his oyster license, in a very learned and exhaustive opinion ably sustained the constitutionality of the oyster law. At its last term the County Court was engaged for three days in a jury trial of a test case, Va. Robert J. Morgan, of New Point, charged with fishing a pound-net in the Chesapeake Bay, and the jury returned a verdict against him. Mr. J. N. Stubbs, counsel for the "Oystermen's Union," of Gwynn's Island, and the "Fishermen's Union," of Mathews, will take these cases to the Circuit Court on appeal.

The fishermen are very confident of ultimate success, and declare their determination to seek immunity from these "fish laws" at the Supreme Court. If they fail of their remedy in the State courts.

KING AND QUEEN.

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